

ORRO, P. I.

ORRO, P. I. The manufacturing of steel thin-wall seamless pipes. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1951. 416. p. (52-19686)

TS280.07

Pipe Rolling Research Inst., Dnepropetrovsk

SMIRNOV, V.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; ORRO, P.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHVEYKIN, V.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk, professor.

"Tensile forces in the cold drawing of tubes". Stal' 15 no.11:1054
N '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Smirnov).
 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (for Orro)
 3. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Shveykin)
- (Pipe) (Metal drawing) (Strains and stresses) (Al'shevskii, L.E.)

Orro, P. I.

137-1957 12 23781

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metalurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 13 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Borisov, S. I., Orro, P. I.

TITLE: Prospects in the Production of Profiled Pipes and of Pipes of Variable Cross-section (Perspektivy proizvodstva fasonnykh trub i trub peremennogo sечeniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ratsionalizatsiya profiley prokata. Moscow, Profizdat, 1956, pp 249-260

ABSTRACT: The application of profiled pipes (PP) and of pipes of variable cross-section (PVC) reduces the weight of the construction and preserves - and at times increases - the strength, rigidity, and stability of pipes (P) under load. When PP and PVC are used a decrease in weight of 20 - 70 percent may be achieved, and the manufacturing time may be reduced by 20 - 40 percent. The PP's and the PVC's are manufactured both from seamless and from electrically welded P's by means of hot rolling in pilger mills and in continuous mills, by pressing on mechanical and hydraulic presses, by hot drawing without straightening, by cold drawing without straightening or with short straightening, by cold rolling

Card 1/2

137-1957-12-23781

Prospects in the Production of Profiled Pipes (cont.)

in pilger-mills, by spinning, and by distension. The PVC's are produced in electrical pipe-welding mills by means of welding together of preformed profile segments, while the PP's are obtained by shaping in rolling mills. The method of production is selected depending on the final shape required, the accuracy of the geometric dimensions, the quality of surface finish, and other requirements. A table of profiles and dimensions of PP's made in the USSR is shown. The number of available type sizes of P's is insufficient and, hence, the number of users is limited. The assortment of PP's may be expanded in accordance with the potential of the pipe-producing equipment. The problem of creating machinery for the straightening of the PP's involves many complications. Existing technical specifications and standards should be brought up to date and made more stringent. It is pointed out that the shapes of the PP's and PVC's manufactured abroad may also be reproduced in our plants, provided some supplementary equipment is installed.

I. M.

Card 2/2

1. Pipes-Profiled-Characteristics

137-58-4-7205

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 126 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Orró, P. I., Rogov, M. B., Kirilenko, A. V.

TITLE: New Methods of Making Extremely Thin-walled Stainless Steel Tubing (Novyye sposoby izgotovleniya osobotonkostennykh trub iz nerzhavayushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1957, Nr 3, pp 35-38

ABSTRACT: A new method of cold rolling (CR) that has come to be known as "multi-layer tube rolling" was used to make very thin-walled tubes (T) of large diameter, with walls 0.05-0.3 mm in thickness. The initial hot-rolled blank (B) of 1Kh18N9T steel is rolled on CR mills to 76x2 and 76x1.5 mm, and then drawn. After heat treatment, cutting off, dressing, and degreasing, 3- and 4-layer barrels are assembled from the drawn T and are rolled on a model-90 CR mill and then trued. To separate multi-layer C, the ends of the inside T are grasped in dies, with which these T are elongated by 5-6 percent, resulting in diminution of diameter by 0.7-0.8 mm, and this makes it possible to extract them readily. Thus all the inside T are extracted in succession. The extracted T are

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137-58-4-7205

New Methods of Making Extremely Thin-walled Stainless Steel Tubing

sized by drawing over a mandrel on a draw bench. In addition to multi-layer rolling, a test was made of a method of manufacturing extremely thin-walled T by stretcher leveling a tube B and CR it into strip with subsequent bulging into a round T. T of this type were made on 47x1.0 and 40x1.0 mm B. The T were rolled in an oval groove, and then CR without heat treatment to the final wall thickness on a 200 mm two-high mill. Drawing over a mandrel was done by air under 2.7-2.8 atm pressure the B being electrically heated to 1000°C. The quality of the T proved satisfactory.

I. M.

1. Stainless steel tubing--Manufacture

Card 2/2

KOVALEV'SKIY, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORRO, P.I.; OSADA, Ya.Ye.

New method of cold drawing of pipes under recurrent reduction conditions. Biul.nauch.-tekh.inform.VNITI no.4/5:76-81 '58.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Drawing (Metalwork))

S/137/51/000/003/017/069
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Orro, P.I., Dorokhov, A.I.

TITLE: Manufacture of pipes having irregular-shaped outlines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 36, abstract 3D28.
("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-t", no. 6 - 7.
1959, 76 - 78).

TEXT: The manufacture of the aforementioned pipes should be conducted by drawing in 2 passes: pass no 1 with a supporting mandrel and pass no 2 either with or without a supporting mandrel. The gap between the mandrel and the ring should be by about 10% larger than the thickness of the pipe wall. To determine changes in the perimeter during the drawing of irregular shaped outlines of pipes, the method of calculating polygonal pipes can be employed.

K. U.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ORRO, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVIN, G.A., inzh.

Using a floating mandrel for the drawing of medium length carbon tubes. Stal' 23 no.6:540-544 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.

ACC NR: AP7004721

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0005/0005

INVENTOR: Orro, P. I.; Savin, G. A.; Savchenko, O. N.; Chub, I. M.; Kuznetsov, Ye. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for drawing steel tubes on a long mandrel. Class 7, No. 189788

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 5

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, metalworking, metal drawing

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for drawing steel pipes on a long mandrel. Productivity is increased and provision is made for extraction of the mandrel from the tube after completion of the drawing process without rolling by drawing the tubes simultaneously through two plates--a working plate and an auxiliary plate located directly behind the working plate.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 29Jun63

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.774.372

GERBEN, Zoltan, Dr.; ORS, Felix, Dr.

Severe gastrointestinal hemorrhage following liver injury; hemobilia traumatica, traumatic intrahepatic pseudoaneurysm. Orv. hetil. 98 no.34: 932-936 25 Aug 57.

1. A Pecs i Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Schmidt Lajos dr. egyet. tanár) és I. Belklinikájának
(igazgató: Angyan János dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, hemorrh.

traumatic hemobilia, case report (Hun))

(LIVER, rupt.

posttraumatic hemobilia, case report (Hun))

ORS, Felix; SALAMON, Antal

Effect of acetazolamide (diamox) on secretory activity of the gastric
mucosa. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 11 no.4:340-344 August 1959

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem I.sz. Belklinika és II. sz. Sebészeti
Klinikája.

(GASTRIC JUICE)

(ACETAZOLAMIDE, pharmacol.)

ORAL, Ferenc; MADARASZ, Istvan Zoltan; ORS, Tamas; CSANDA, Endre; FOLDI, Mihaly

The effect of lymphatic stagnation in the brain on cardiazol-induced spasmophilia. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.2:196-199 Ap '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinika, Elettani Intézete és Ideg-Élőskortani klinikája.

(BRAIN) (LYMPHEDEMA) (SPASMOPHILIA)
(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE)

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Havork'ian, V.Kh.]; ORSA, V.I.; KRASOVSKIY, S.S. [Krasove'kyi, S.S.]

Second Conference of the Young Geologists of the Ukraine, April 17-22,
1962. Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:113-116 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ukraine--Geology)

ORSA, V.I.

Basic rocks of the middle Ubort' basin. Trudy Inst. geol.
nauk AN URSS. Ser. petr., min. i geokhim. no.20:41-50 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

NISHCHENKO, T.S.; NIKOLAI, V.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of lithium, sodium, and potassium in the biotites of granitoids in the Middle Dnieper Valley. Geokhimiya no.4:474-481 Apr 1965.

(MIRA 101)

1. Institut geokhimiicheskikh nauk AN Ukrainsk, Kiev.

SYROSHAN, R.I. [Siroshant, R.I.], OKSA, V.I., SHCHERBAK, N.F.
[Shcherbak, M.F.]

Analysis of the composition of coexisting biotites and
hornblendes in the rocks of the Ukrainian Shield. Geol.
zhur. 25 no.3-3-17 '65. MIRA 18 11

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.

L 23932-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/T Pr-4 RM/WE
ACCESSION NR: AT5004109

N/2502/64/040/004/0367/0378

AUTHOR: Orszag, I. (Orszag, I.) (Doctor) (Veszprem); Bathory, J.
(Batori, Y.) (Doctor) (Veszprem)

B+1

TITLE: Rapid method for the quantitative determination of normal hydrocarbons with urea

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 40, no. 4, 1964, 367-378

TOPIC TAGS: kerosine, jet fuel, gasoline, normal paraffin, urea

ABSTRACT: A new method has been developed for determining normal paraffins in crude oil fractions, such as gasoline and kerosine. The principle involved in the method is the reaction of urea with normal paraffins to form an adduct. A small weighed sample of the crude-oil fraction is shaken up with a known amount of urea solution of known concentration. The amount of normal hydrocarbons and urea reacted is computed from the change in the urea concentration resulting from the formation of the adduct. The change in the concentration of the

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L 23932-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004109

urea solution was determined from the change in the refractive index. The use of aqueous methanol solutions of urea prevented the intermixing of the urea solution with the crude-oil fraction. The amount of normal paraffin reacted was determined from urea/normal paraffin molar ratios taken from the literature, taking into account the average molecular weight of the crude oil fraction. It was confirmed that in the case of kerosines (and therefore gas oils), the composition of the adduct can be satisfactorily calculated from the average molecular weight of the crude oil fraction. The accuracy of the determination in the case of commercial gas oil or kerosine containing 15—40% normal paraffins was within 0.5—2.0% absolute. The time of the analysis was 45—50 min. The new method is simpler, more accurate, and 3—4 times as fast as other urea methods for determining normal hydrocarbons from the literature. By selecting appropriate conditions, the method can also be applied to the determination of other substances which form urea adducts. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 4 figures, and 3 tables. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Eksperimental'nyy Institut Nefti i Prirodnykh Gazov, Veszprem, Hungary (Experimental Institute of Petroleum and Natural Gases)

Card 2/3

L 23932-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004109

SUBMITTED: 26Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 012

ATD PRESS: 3175

Card 3/3

ORSANIC, Bozo, inz. (Zadar)

Enzymes in fruit juices. Kem ind 11 no. 11:646-648 H '62.

ORSHANSKAYA, N.S.

81918

24.3500

S/051/60/009/01/013/031
B201/B691

AUTHORS: Markovskiy, L.Ya. and Orshanskaya, N.S.

TITLE: Properties of Luminescence²¹ of Zinc Oxide Activated with Selenium

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 1, pp 77-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report an investigation of photoluminescence (excitation with 365 mμ light) and cathodoluminescence ($V = 9 \text{ kV}$, $I = 1 \text{ μA/cm}^2$) of zinc oxide activated with selenium. Zinc oxide was prepared by burning pure zinc sulphide in air. Selenium was introduced as a pure solution of selenious acid, or as elemental selenium or pure zinc selenide. The spectra were obtained by means of apparatus consisting of a universal monochromator UM-2, a photomultiplier PKU-17 and a mirror galvanometer GZS-47. The duration of afterglow was measured oscillographically (Ref 16). It was found that introduction of selenium into ZnO produces a characteristic cathodoluminescence band at 610 mμ. This band was strongest in ZnO containing 0.2% Se, which exhibited also a band due to excess zinc (~505 mμ). Duration of afterglow of the selenium band was about ten times greater than that of the excess-zinc band. ZnO phosphors containing 0.3-0.4% Se did not have an excess-zinc band

Card 1/2

81918

S/051/60/009/01/013/031
E201/E691

Properties of Luminescence of Zinc Oxide Activated with Selenium

and their cathodoluminescence intensity amounted to 30% of the similar intensity of $ZnO:Zn$. Further increase of the amount of Se in ZnO produced concentration quenching of the selenium band. $ZnO:Se$ phosphors were found to be very sensitive to Cu, Fe and Ni impurities: Cu increased the duration of afterglow, while Fe and Ni reduced this duration considerably (Table 4). Acknowledgments are made to F.M. Pekerman for his advice and O.N. Kazankin for measurements of afterglow. There are 2 figures, 4 tables and 16 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 4 German and 1 Dutch.

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1959

Card 2/2

L 10540-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AT4044996

S/3110/64/000/051/0075/0082

AUTHOR: Orshanskaya, N. S.; Markovskiy, L. Ya.

TITLE: The problem of the nature of the yellow and green luminescence of activator-free zinc oxide

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy Institut prikladnoy khimii. Trudy*, no. 51, 1964. Khimiya i tekhnologiya lyuminoforov (Chemistry and technology of lumino-phors), 75-82.

TOPIC TAGS: luminophor, zinc oxide, zinc oxide luminescence, activator-free zinc oxide

ABSTRACT: After a short discussion on the nature of ZnO luminescence, the authors present data obtained in a study of the orange and green luminescence of zinc

L 10540-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044996

heating at 800C, the zinc oxide acquires a green ($\lambda = 510 \text{ m}\mu$) or orange ($\lambda = 600 \text{ m}\mu$) luminescence, respectively. ZnO obtained from zinc nitrate and containing small amounts of NO_3^- ions acquires an orange luminescence ($\lambda = 540$ and $600 \text{ m}\mu$) when heated at 500C and 800C. Addition of S, Se, or C produces a green or orange luminescence with λ_{max} of 510, 600, and 530 $\text{m}\mu$, respectively. Experiments with zinc oxide obtained from the oxidation of metallic zinc showed that ZnO obtained in such a manner and heated in the presence of air or oxygen at various temperatures (800-1050C) has a green luminescence which changes to orange with increasing temperature (1050C). Zinc oxides obtained from oxidation of luminophor-pure zinc sulfide in air at 800C have maximal luminosity, but luminophors obtained from the oxidation of metallic zinc have a luminosity several times higher than zinc oxides obtained by the precipitation of hydrates of zinc oxide. Experiments with samples of zinc oxide exhibiting orange luminescence, and heated in the presence of a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen at 500 and 800C for 30 minutes, showed that the

parations with green or orange
figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy Institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad (State

Card 2/3

L 10540-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044996

Institute for Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, OP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 16288-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPR/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Ps-4 IJP(c)/
ESD(qs)/ESD(t)/AFWL/AS(mp)-2/APGC(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5000550

S/0051/64/017/006/0901/0907

AUTHORS: Markovskiy, L. Ya.; Orshanskaya, N. S.

TITLE: On the luminescent properties of the ZnS-MgS system when
activated with copper B

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 901-907

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminor, zinc sulfide optic material,
copper activation, phase transformation 27

ABSTRACT: The investigated luminors were synthesized by roasting
a mixture of ZnS with MgO in an atmosphere of purified nitrogen
saturated with carbon disulfide. The amount of copper was 0.01%
and was introduced in the form of copper chloride. The ratio of
the ZnS and MgS concentration was varied in steps of 10% by weight.
The luminors were synthesized at two temperatures, 900 and 1150°.
The luminescence characteristics were investigated by cathode ex-

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L 16288-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000550

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citation in a dismountable cathode ray tube (9 kV, $1 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$), and by photoexcitation at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 365 \text{ nm}$. The spectral characteristics were measured with a UM-2 universal monochromator feeding an FEU-17 photomultiplier connected to a galvanometer. The radiation curve of the luminors agreed with that described by Froelich for a ZnS-Cu luminor with large content of copper up to 22% MgS by weight. At a larger MgS concentration, bands due to MgS-Cu luminors are superimposed on the bands due to the (ZnS-MgS)-Cu luminor. In the case of the luminor synthesized at 900° , the radiation spectrum shifts towards the short-wave band. All luminors have a second band near $4200\text{--}4300 \text{ \AA}$. The shift of the long-wave maximum is observed up to 60% MgS content, in which case λ_{max} corresponds to 4950 \AA . The spectral characteristics of the different luminors, synthesized in the system, can be related with the phase transformations that occur at different component ratios. "The authors thank Yu. D. Kondrashev and Yu. A. Omel'chenko for help in the study of the phase

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L 16288-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000550

transformations in the investigated system." Orig. art. has: 4
figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Oct63

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 001

INCL: 00

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ORSHANSKAYA , R.Ye. (Tallinn)

Neurcma of the heart. Klin.med. 39 no.5:142-143 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya Tallinskoy respubli-
kanskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.G. Smirnova).
(HEART--TUMORS)

ORSHANSKAYA, R.Ye. (Tallin)

Endocardial fibroelastosis in combination with cytomegaly. Arkh.
pat. 24 no.8:66-69 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya Tallinskoy respublikan-
skoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.G. Smirnova).
(HEART--DISEASES) (VIRUS DISEASES)

CA ORSHANSKAYA, V. N.

11-F

A study of cultures of *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* fungus and the prospects of its use in the control of the drying-up disease of the citrus plants. V. N. Orshanskaya. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1952, No. 1, 80-100.—*D. tracheiphila* is toxic to many plants and the pigment of the fungus is a cryst. solid, which can be isolated readily as it is deposited on the surface of an artificial culture. The pigment can be readily detected by a violet color test with unspecified reagents; similarly, a reddish color reaction is obtained when the test soln. is absorbed by a cutting of a lemon plant.
G. M. Kosolapoff

ORSHANSKAYA, V. N.

2

Review of Applied Mycology
June 1954

✓
ORSHANSKAYA (Mme V. N.). Итоги работ по изысканию и применению метода ранней диагностики мальсекко Лимонных деревьев для контроля черенкового материала. [Results of the work on research and application of a method of early diagnosis of mal secco in Lemon trees for the control of grafting material.]—Изв. Акад. Наук СССР [U.S.S.R. Acad. Sci. News = Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.], 1953, 6, pp. 90-97, 1953.

At the Central Laboratory for Quarantine of Agricultural Plants, U.S.S.R., the application of either potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide [cf. R.A.M., 33, pp. 151, 227] produced the coloration typically denoting infection by *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* in samples of lemon wood [33, p. 292 and next abstract] with latent infection.

Central Lab.

N.

Battelle Technical Review
July 1954
Chemical Engineering

(3) 11

✓ 9232* Some Laboratory Test Results of Preparation No.
1. (Substitute for Copper Sulfate.) (Russian.) A. Eshinov,
V. Orshanskaya, and N. Sokolova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*
Peredovogo Opyta v Sel'skom Khoziaistve, 1954, no. 1, Jan.,
p. 78-81.
Experimental procedure. Photographs.

10-12-54
rmd

ORSHANSKAYA, V.N.; kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; ORDZHONIKIDZE, N.P.

Laboratory method for faster testing of citrus plants for resistance to mal secco. Agrobiologiya no.5:35-44 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Tsentral'naya i Adzharskaya laboratorii po karantinu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh rasteniy.

(Citrus fruits--Disease and pest resistance)

(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

ORSHANSKAYA, V.N., kand.biol.nauk

Virus disease of citrus trees. Zashch.rast.ot vrod.i bol. 4
no.3:49-50 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Virus diseases of plants)
(Citrus fruits--Diseases and pests)

ORSHANSKAYA, V.N., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Treatment of seeds with toxins of phytopathogenic fungi as a method of selecting fungus-disease-resistant plants. Agrobiologia no.4:573-578 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya po karantinu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)
(Plants---Disease and pest resistance)

ORSHANSKAYA, V.N., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Toxins, enzymes, and other metabolism products of micro-
organisms; review of literature. Agrobiologiya no.6:945-951
N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Microbial metabolites)

ORSHANSKAYA, V.N.

Recollections about the Bureau of Mycology and Phytopathology
and about Artur Arturovich Iachevskii as its administrator and
as a man. Trudy VITE no.23:45-48 '67. (MCP' 1967)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L.

21

Cracking methane in a high-tension electric arc. N. P. Bozhko and D. L. Orshanskiy, *Akim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 50-51 (1967). The products of cracking CH_4 in a high-tension elec. arc are C_2H_2 , C_2H_4 , (trace), C and H. The total cracking and useful cracking increase with the increase of CH_4 content in the initial gas up to 15-20%, after which they decrease. A max. total cracking for a given layout with a gas velocity of 0.34 l./hr. and 0.4 kw. is equal to 80.0% and the useful cracking 84.7%. The variation of the velocity of gas flow from 10 to 130 l./hr. does not change the character of cracking. The low tension arc promotes almost exclusively the useful cracking (the coeff. of useful cracking is about 100%), whereas the high tension arc promotes C and H₂ formation and again the useful cracking increases only to a certain height and then declines. The energy consumption can be lowered by the increase of CH_4 content in the initial gas, or more effectively by the increase of velocity of gas flow. The energy consumption at the velocity of gas flow of 132 l./hr. for the gas with 34% of CH_4 and 0.4 kw. is equal to 21.0 kw.-hrs. Further decrease of the energy consumption is possible by increase of the velocity of gas flow or by alteration of other exp't. conditions. The cracking of CH_4 to C_2H_2 is more effective in the arc with min. "heat losses". Twenty references. A. A. P.

ORSHANSKIY, D.L.

32

Cracking methane in a high-tension electric arc N
P. Borzko and D. L. Orshanski *Foreign Petroleum Tech*
B. 448 60(1040) (in English) See C. I. 31, 1578
R. I. C.

4

650-51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62

ORSHANSKIY D.L.

MARKOVSKIY, I.Ya.; ORSHANSKIY, D.L.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; KONDAKOV, V.G.,
redaktor; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Chemical electrothermics] Khimicheskaya elektrotermiya. Pod obshchei
red. D.L.Orshanskogo. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo khim. lit-ry,
1952. 407 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Electrochemistry, Industrial) (Thermochemistry)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L.

New thermocouples and resistance thermometers for industrial use.

[Izd.] Sekts. prib. tepl. kontr. LONITOPRIBOR no.1:27-55 '53.

(Thermocouples) (Thermometers)

(MLRA 8:7)

ORSHANSKIY, Dmitry - d'vorich

BAYDA, Leonid Il'ich; DOBROTVOBSKIY, Nikolay Stepanovich; ORSHANSKIY, Dmitry Lvovich; PCHELINSKAYA, Sof'ya Nikodimovna; RAZUMOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SVIRSKIY, Yevgeniy Antonovich, [deceased]; YEMKE, Andrey Vladimirovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., redaktor; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Electric measurements; general course] Elektricheskie izmereniia; obshchii kurs. Izd. 2-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. energeticheskoe izd-vo, 1954. 496 p.

(Electric measurements)

(MLRA 7:12)

ORSHANSKIY, D.I.

On the rapid action of electric thermometers and pyrometers.

[Izd.] Sekts. prib. tepl. kontr. LONITOPRIBOR no2:14-70 '54

(MLRA 8:6)

(Thermometers) (Pyrometers)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L.

International convention of instrument designers. Priborostroenie
no.8:28-29 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Instruments)

AUTHOR: Orshanskiy, D.L., Engineer 28-3-31/33

TITLE: International Standardization of Graduation Characteristics of Series Thermo-Couples (Mezhdunarodnaya standartizatsiya graduirovochnik kharakteristik seriynykh termopar)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, No. 3, May-June, pp 90-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is part of a report delivered by the author at a session of the Scientific Society for Measurement Techniques and Automation in Budapest. The importance of international interchangeability of thermo-couples is stressed, particularly for export to countries which have no instrument industry of their own. The characteristics of the Soviet grades of thermo-couples and the FOCT numbers are given. Comparison with US and German thermo-couples is made and illustrated by table I. The following conclusions are made:

- 1) It is time to find a practical solution to the problem of international standardization of the graduation characteristics and tolerances of series-produced thermo-couples. This work should be organized by the ISO.
- 2) The differences between absolute values of the nominal characteristics of platinum-rhodium-platinum and chromel-alumel thermo-couples, as normalized in various countries, are insignificant and can be coordinated. After necessary investigations

Card 1/2

28-3-31/33

International Standardization of Graduation Characteristics of Series Thermo-Couples.

this will prove true also of iron-constantan and copper-constantan thermo-couples.

3) The best acceptable principle for normalizing the tolerances would be a combined principle: a) a constant fixed tolerance expressed in millivolts, in the temperature-range adjacent to zero and comprising the zero of the 100-degree scale, and b) a tolerance, also expressed in millivolts, but increasing in proportion with the absolute value of 100-degree-scale temperature in larger as well as smaller ranges.

4) It is necessary to have thermo-couples of two groups of accuracy, the tolerance values for thermal e.m.f. of which should be in the ratio of 1 to 2. There are 3 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

S/032/65, 026/012/035/036
R020/0000

AUTHOR: Orshanskiy, D. L.

TITLE: Scientific-technical Conference on Automatic Gas Analyzers

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 12, p. 1442

TEXT: In May 1960, the nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskim gazoanalizatoram (Scientific-technical Conference on Automatic Gas Analyzers) was held in Leningrad, which was organized by the Leningradskoye oblastnoye pravleniye nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad oblast' Administration of the Scientific-technical Society of the Apparatus-building Industry) and the Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro analiticheskogo priborostroyeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Special Design Office for the Construction of Analytical Apparatus of the Academy of Sciences USSR). The Conference was attended by more than 600 persons, representing 233 organizations. About 80 lectures and reports were delivered. Mention is made of the lectures by V. A. Pavlenko (Special Design Office for the Construction of Analytical Apparatus of the AS USSR); further, of lectures by M. L. Veyngerov, Ye. K. Pechnikov,

Card 1/2

Scientific-technical Conference on Automatic Gas Analyzers S/032/60/026/012/035/036
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A. G. Melamed; also the OKBA (Experimental Design Office of Automation), UNIKhIM, and the KB "Tsvetmetavtomatika" (Design Office "Tsvetmetavtomatika") are mentioned. The lectures dealt with new types of thermochemical (catalytical) devices for thermal conductivity measurement, electrochemical methods and devices, optical and analytical devices and methods, photometric devices for gas chromatography, mass spectrometers, and radiospectrometers for gas analysis etc. In its resolution, the Conference outlined the further development of gas analysis, and pointed out some necessary improvements. During the Conference, a great exposition of apparatus and devices was held under participation of also the leading firms in this field of Great Britain, France, the German Federal Republic, etc.

Card 2/2

Orshanskiy

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D201/D302

9,6000 (1040,1139,1159)

AUTHORS: Grishin, A.I., Kavalero, G.I., Nize, V.E., Orshanskiy
D.L., Pavlenko, V.A., Sotskov, B.S., and Yurkevich,
A.P.

TITLE: Recent trends in the development of instrumentation

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1962, 1 - 5

TEXT: A survey of recent trends in the development of instrumentation within the Soviet-bloc is given. The main objective is the standardization of instruments with the aim of simplifying the automation of industrial processes. A group of new temperature gauges is based on the dependence of gas viscosity on temperature. Another class of gauges is based on the temperature change of a plate resistance, in conjunction with a compensating plate and an electromagnetic circuit. Efforts are made to utilize the Austin effect. For high temperature operation (above 2000°C), graphite p-n junction thermocouples have been developed. New flow gauges have been produced for the petroleum industry. Several interchangeable high-

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Recent trends in the development ...

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accuracy feed-back devices have been developed for measuring various parameters such as pressure and vacuum gauges, strain gauges, thermometers and density meters. Nuclear resonance methods are being developed for contactless flow measurement. Ultrasonic and radio-interference methods are used for level measurements and recordings. All new types of instruments are incorporated in new automatic control systems, developed around them. In 1961, 400 types of electrical measuring instruments were in production, varying from laboratory standards to high power distributing panel instruments. High sensitivity miniature meters are under development (1 - 2 cm³ volume, 5 - 10 microamps range). The accuracy of portable instruments is being improved and their dimensions are reduced. Digital instruments, both of continuous action and sampled data types continue to find more and more applications. As far as analytical instruments are concerned, the main trend is to increase the number of methods of analysis applicable in practice, to increase the discriminating properties, sensitivity and speed of operation, to standardize the electrical output, to develop analytical instruments suitable for automatic control processes, to develop automatic and

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Recent trends in the development ...

semi-automatic instruments. Those of interest are stated to be the newly developed series of standardized galvanic gas analyzers based on the micro-concentration of oxygen. Another method has been used in developing a spectrophotometric gas analyzer, with a sensitivity 10 times greater than that of the basic instrument; the instruments have ranges from 0 - 1.0 % volume of nitrogen in argon and 0 - 0.5% volume of nitrogen in helium. The range of gas analyzers based on infra-red absorption has been increased by several new instruments. Mention is made of a new instrument calibrated in 0 - 0.05 % CO₂, with output adapted to an automatic control system. New types of mass-spectrometers have been developed; with mass number ranges 1 to 600 ME, revolution 300 and sensitivity (argon) 0.002 %. All spectrometers are being revised to form a single range of six instruments. A radiospectrometer has been developed for the electron paramagnetic particles: Its production has started. Electrometric methods of liquid analysis and control are under development. Of interest is stated to be an industrial instrument for measuring and controlling HCl concentration in wood pulp with a varying solid to liquid phase. Other types of concentration meters were also developed.

Card 3/4

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Recent trends in the development ...

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ped, both for inorganic and organic analysis: Some are based on spectrometry. As far as the computer technique is concerned, three main trends are considered: The use of universal electronic computers for scientific and engineering calculations; the use of computers in economics and for processing large amounts of information; Application of control computers for the control and automatic control of industrial processes. In new computers the existing mercury and CRT delay lines are replaced by magnetic core memories and tubes by transistors. Modular technique is widely used together with micro-miniaturization. A new storage element has been developed based on the effect of stable internal polarization. Another interesting new component is the magnetic triode, consisting of a p-n junction, formed by alloying the intrinsic material with lead and tellurium.

Card 4/4

BAYDA, Leonid Il'ich; DOBROTVORSKIY, Nikolay Stepanovich; DUSHIN, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; MOKIYENKO, Dobroslava Nikolayevna; PREOBRAZHENSKIY Aleksey Alekseyevich; PCHELINSKAYA, Sof'ya Nikodimovna; STAROSEL'TSEVA, Yelena Aleksandrovna; FREMKE, Andrey Vladimirovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ORSHANSKIY, D.L.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.A., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Electrical measurements; a general course] Elektricheskie izmereniya; obshchiy kurs. Izd.3., perer. i dop. [By] L.I. Baida i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 428 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L., red.

[EIKA; encyclopedia of measurements, control and automation] EIKA; entsiklopediia izmerenii kontrolya i avtomatizatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia." No.2. 1964.
161 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L., red.

[EIKA; encyclopedia of measurements, control, and automation] EIKA; entsiklopediia izmerenii, kontroliia i avtomatizatsii. Moskva, Energiia. No.4. 1965. 83 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

ORSHANSKIY, Kh.Kh., starshiy elektromekhanik.

Mechanical cleaning of relay contacts. Avtom. telem. i svyaz' 2
no.11:27 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Izmeritel'naya gruppa 18-y distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi
Sverdlovskoy deregi.
(Electric relays)

PARNOV, Ye.I.; ORSHANSKIY, R.B.; ANTONOVA, M.M., red.; PEVZNER, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Restored sun; about peat] Vozvrashchennoe solntse (o torfe) Mo-
skva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 87 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Peat)

PARNOV, Ye.I.; ORSHANSKIY, R.B.

Measurement of the electric resistivity of carbon materials
at high temperatures. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1112 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kalininskiy torgyanoy institut.

ORSHANSKIY, S.

Technological improvement in lard production. Mias. ind.
SSSR 32 no.3:48-49 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Luganskiy myasokombinat.
(Lugansk---Lard)

ORSHANSKIY, Ye.V., inzh.

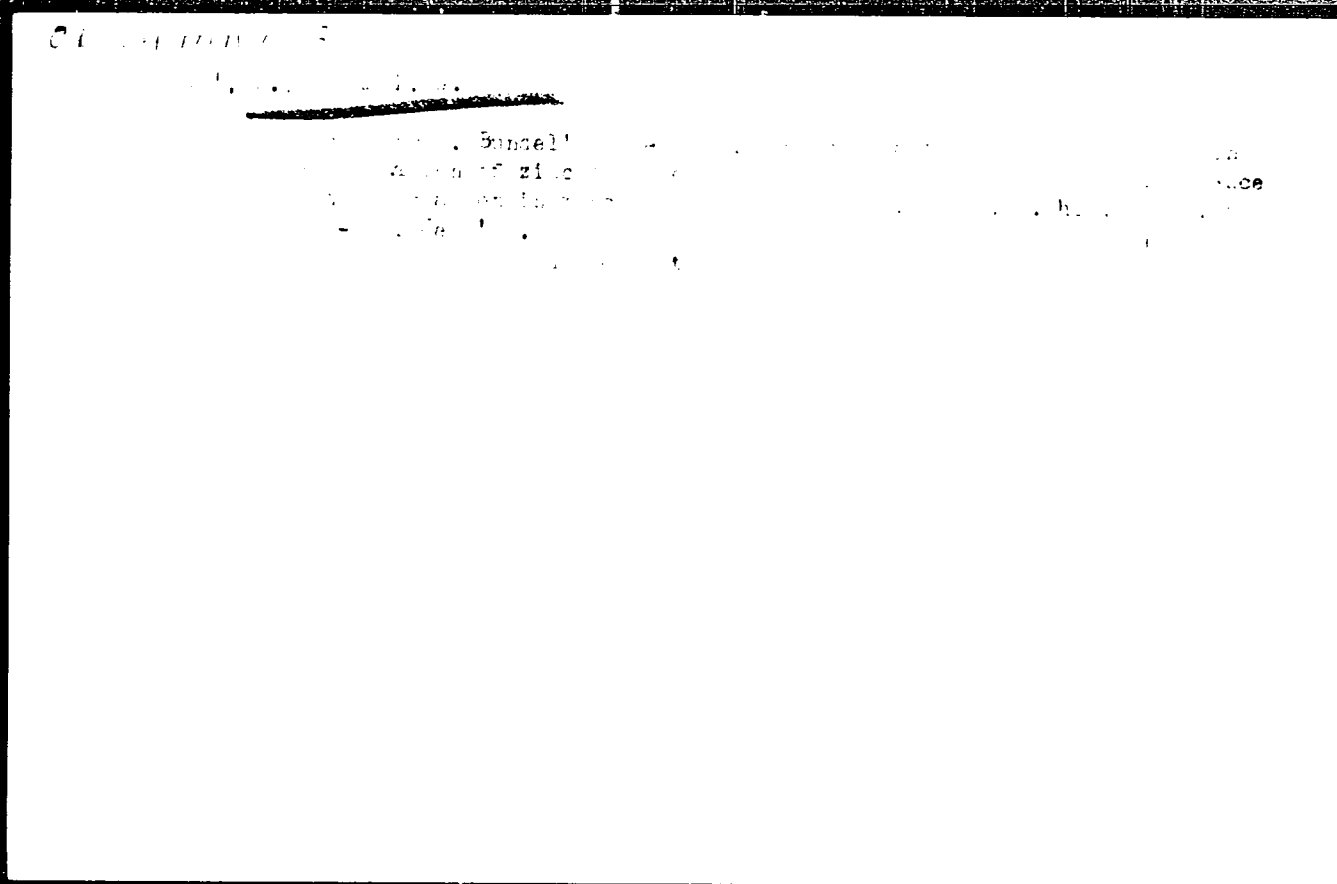
Constructing supports on a stock cofferdam made of ship service
pontons. Transp. stroi. 14 no.2:15-17 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ORGANIZ. S.I.

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Fotochnaya Organizatsiya Leningradskoy i Novosibirskoy / Kalyustsk. Organizatsiya
Trudovikkh i Tracholykh nashet, 1944, No. 1, S. 21-36

SO: TOPIS NO. 34



L 1180-66 EWA(j)/ENT(m)/ENP(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5025200

HU/2502/64/042/004/0365/0378

AUTHOR: ^{44,55}Nyilasi, Janos (Nyilasi, Ya.)(Doctor)(Budapest); ^{44,55}Bihari-Varga, Magdolna (Bikhari-Varga, M.)(Doctor)(Budapest); ^{44,55}Orsos, Pirooska (Orsoos, P.)(Budapest) ³⁶₃₂

TITLE: Metal complexes of peptides. Part 2: Alkaline hydrolysis of the glycy-peptide-metal complexes ^{44,55}

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 4, 1964, 365-378

TOPIC TAGS: metal compound, hydrolysis, ^{44,55}amino acid, chemical decomposition

Abstract: [English article] The formation and the effect of metal (Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, and Zn) complexes of glycyglycine, diglycyglycine, and triglycyglycine on the peptides were investigated during alkaline hydrolysis. Cr, Mn, Fe, and Zn ions did not protect the peptides from alkaline hydrolysis; Co, Ni, and Cu inhibited the decomposition of the peptide bonds. The effects were attributed to the chelate effect.

Orig. art. has 5 graphs and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur Allgemeine und Anorganische Chemie der L. Eotvos Universitat Budapest (Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University); ^{44,55}Akademische Forschungsgruppe fur Anorganische Chemie, der Ungarischen Akademie der Card 1/2

L 1180-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5025200

Wissenschaften, Budapest (Research Group for Inorganic Chemistry at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest) 4455 3

SUBMITTED: 22Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

JPRS

Card 2/2

MAJOR, Jozsef; ORSI, Ferenc

Cleaning and concentration of polygalacturonase preparations
by adsorption. Elelm ipar no.10:304-308 0 '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Elelmiszerkemiai Tanszek.

TELEGDY KOVATS, Laszlo; SZILASNE KELEMEN, Magda; ORSI, Ferenc

Some considerations on the permeability of plastic wrappings
used for food packaging. Elelm ipar 14 no.12:355-358 D
'60.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Élelmiszerkémiai Tanszéke.

MAJOR, Jozsef; ORSI, Ferenc

Kinetics of polygalacturonase. Elelm ipar 14 no.12:367-
370 D '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Elelmiszerkemiai Tanszek.

TELEGDY KOVATS, L. (Budapest XI, Muegyetem rakpart 3); KELEMEN SZILAS, M. (Mrs.)
(Budapest, Muegyetem rakpart 3); ORSI, F. (Budapest, Muegyetem rakpart 3)

Some considerations on the permeability of plastic wrappings for packing food. Periodica polytechnica 5 no.1:7-14 '61.

1. Department of Food Chemistry, Polytechnical University, Budapest.

Orsic, I.

Determination of porosity of sedimentary rocks. I. Orsic (Nafis, Zagreb, 1954, 5, 70—76).—Methods of determination of rock porosity are discussed in connection with the importance of porosity in estimation of oil and gas resources. Porosity measurements carried out by the Hall-Jalafarro method are found to be more reliable than those made by the Washburn-Bunting method and the former method is proposed for adoption as a standard.

S. K. LACHOWICZ.

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Orsic, I.

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263. NATURAL CATALYSTS FOR CRACKING PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (IN YUGOSLAVIA).

Strota, J., and Orsic, I., (Mista (Petroleum, Zagreb), Dec. 1955, vol. 6; 392-396; Jan. 1956, vol. 7, 10-17). Of eight Yugoslav bentonites examined in the raw state and after chemical treatment, two showed satisfactory CAT/A activity: bentonite D from Ljigajani in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and bentonite B from Rudina near in Macedonia. The selectivity of catalyst prepared from clay B is weak owing to its high iron content. Attempts were made to remove iron by the wet method, but insufficient iron was removed from the montmorillonite structure. In clay D maximum activity was attained when 5.2% of H_2O_2 had been removed from the dry clay by acid treatment. Another clay (K) contained free silica, and higher activity was obtained from it after a complex alkali and acid treatment. Industrial trials showed that the structure and composition of the Yugoslav catalysts are similar to those of foreign natural catalysts, and that their initial activity and selectivity are nearly equal to those of synthetic catalysts. Their normal ageing is closer to that of natural catalysts. (1).

and

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01516, 2

227. Natural catalysts for cracking petroleum products.
J. Sitola and L. Orsic. *Nafta (Yugoslavia)*, 1958, 7 (1), 10-17.
Cat properties of some Yugoslav bentonites have been
examined in the raw state, as well as after cheta treatment.
The bentonites from 2 of the 8 examined and economically
interesting places have shown satisfactory CAT/A activity.
These are bentonite D from Ljesnjani in Bosnia and Herz-
govina and bentonite B from Studena Bara in Macedonia.
The selectivity of the cat prepared from clay B is weaker
because of the high content of iron, and therefore tests have
been made for removing the surplus iron by the "wet"
method. However, this way it was not possible to remove
enough iron from the structure of montmorillonite. In the
clay D maximal activity has been achieved when 5.2% of
 H_2O_2 has been removed from the dry clay by acid treatment.
In the clay A (Petrova n/m), which contains a certain amount
of free SiO_2 , a higher activity has been achieved after a com-
plex alkalic and acid treatment. Parallel technological tests
have been made with foreign natural and synthetic cat. It has
been established that (1) the structure and composition of
domestic cat are of the same kind as those of foreign natural
cat and (2) the activity and selectivity of cat are nearly

Final

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equal to those of the synthetic cat. while the normal aging
agrees better with that of the natural cat.

(Authors' abstract.)

jm

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/ Sulfur-resistant cracking catalysts from indigenous mont-
morillonite clays. Ivan Orlic (Inst. Nafta, Zagreb), *Nafta*
(Yugoslavia) 8, 37-43 (1957).—Several acid-activated mont-
morillonite clays were treated so as to obtain S-resistant
catalysts with increased cracking activity. This was at-
tempted by a selective removal of chemically bound Fe in the
clay crystal structure. Best results were obtained when the
samples were calcined at 750°, treated at the same temp. in a
stream of N + H₂S (90% + 10%) passing at the rate of 75
ml./min. for 90 min., leached with N HCl at the b.p. of the
suspension, filtered, dried, and calcined in an air stream at
500°. N. Plavčić

jj

ORSICH, P.V.; SOKOLOV, M.I.; LIPYAGOV, K.V.

Operation of track-laying machines at peat enterprises. Torf.prom. 30
no.8:6-11 Ag '53. (MLBA 6:7)

1. Torfopredpriyatiye Nasiya (for Orsich). 2. Yaroslavskiy torfotrest (for Sokolov). 3. Ivanovskiy torfotrest (for Lipyagov).
(Peat industry) (Railroads--Track)

ORSINI-ROSENBERG, Stanisław, dr (Warsawa)

The language of the future. Problemy 19 no.1:56-57 '63.

ORSIVSKI, Claudiu, prof. (Tecuci)

Exponential function and its applications. Gaz mat B 15 no. 10:
436-439 0 '64.

ORSKA, Jadwiga

Laboratory methods of identifying potassium in salts by the use of Geiger-Muller counters. Przegl geol 9 no.6:315-318 Je '61.

(Potassium) (Salts) (Geiger-Muller counters)

ORSKA, Jadwiga

Fluids in salt mines. Przegl geol 9 no.11:584-586 '61.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

(Salt mines and mining) (Mine water)

ORSKA, Jadwiga; WERNER, Zbigniew

Laboratory methods for salt rock investigations. Przegl geol 9
no.11:597-598 '61.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

(Salt) (Testing laboratories)

ORSKI, Jan, mgr. inż.

The Kradow branch of the Association of Polish **E**lectrical **E**ngineers.
Przegl mech 21 no.9/10:318-319. 10-25 My '62.

1. Prezes Oddzialu Krakowskiego Stowarzyszenia Elektrykow Polskichm,
Krakow.

MALYSHKINA, M.P., meditsinskaya sestra (Tomsk); ORSKIY, A.D. (Tarusa
Kaluzhskoy oblasti)

They do not grow old. Zdorov'e 2 no.11:15 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(OLD AGE PENSIONS)

SMIRNOV, I.P., kand. tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; PEKARSKIY, M.D.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, zam. otv. red.; BOLDYREV, B.V.,
red.; VOLODIN, Ye.A., red.; GAYSINSKIY, B.Ye., red.;
DANIL'CHENKO, Ye.P., red.; KABATOV, Yu.F., red.;
KALANTAROV, K.D., red.; MISHIN, L.N., red.; OLSKIY, I.N.,
red.; FEDURKIN, V.V., red.; TSEPELEV, Yu.A., red.

[Materials of the scientific session devoted to the 25th
anniversary of the All-Union Scientific Research Insti-
tute for Medical Instruments and Equipment] Materialy
nauchnoi sessii, posviashchennoi 25-letiiu VNIIMIO. Mo-
skva, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya. 2. Zame-
stitel' direktora Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya
(for Pekarskiy). 2. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskogo instrumentariya
i oborudovaniya (for Smirnov).

ORSO, Laszlo, Dr.

Preoperative largactil therapy in otorhinolaryngological surgery. Ful
orr gegegyogy. no.4:169-174 Dec 57.

1. A Hodmezovasarhelyi Varosi Tamacs Korhaza Ful-orr-gegeosztalyanak
(Forvos: Orso Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL DISEASES, surg.

preop. artif. hibernation (Hun))

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL

in otorhinolaryngol. surg., preop. (Hun))

ORSO, László, Dr.

Boeck's sarcoid of the larynx. Ful orr *gegegyogy.* no.4:189-192 Dec 57.

1. A Hodmezovasarhelyi Varosi Tanacs korhaza Ful-orr-gegeosztalyanak (Foorvos: Dr Orso László) kozlomenye.

(SARCOIDOSIS, case reports
larynx (Hun))

(LARYNX, dis.
sarcoidosis, case report (Hun))

ORSO, Laszlo, dr.

Injuries of the larynx and pharynx. Fulorrgegyogyaszat 8 no.3:
137-144 S '62.

1. A hodmezovasarhelyi kozkorhaz Orr-ful-gege osztalyanak (Foorvos:
Orso Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(LARYNX) (PHARYNX) (WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

CRSO, Laszlo, dr.

The problem of anesthesia and surgery in laryngeal surgery with special reference to cythemia. Orv. hetil. 103 no.29:1360-1361 22 J1 '62.

1. Hodmezovasarhelyi Varosi Tanacs Korhaza, Ful-orr-gege Osztaly.
(LARYNX neopl)

NYILASI, Janos, dr. (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8); ORSOS, Pirooska (Miss)
(Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8)

Metal complexes of peptides. Pt.4. Acta chimica Hung 43 no.1:
45-51 '65.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Allgemeine und Anorganische Chemie der Lorand
Eotvos Universitat und Akademische Forschungsgruppe fur
Anorganische Chemie, Budapest. Submitted April 22, 1964.

1 47258-66 EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6034691

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/003/0119/0122

AUTHOR: Nyilasi, Janos; Biharine, Varga Magdolna and Orsos, Piroska, Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry (Általános és Szervetlen Kémiai Tanszék) of Eotvos Lorand University of Sciences (Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem), Budapest.

"Metal Complexes of Peptides. V. Study of the Hydrolysis and Oxidative Deamination of Dipeptide-Metal Complexes" (

Budapest, Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol 72, No 3, Mar 66; pp 119-122.

Abstract: A study was made of the complex formation of various peptides in alkaline media. Copper-, nickel- and cobalt ions were used for the formation of the complexes. The composition of the complexes was investigated and the effect exerted by the formation of the complex on the alkaline hydrolysis and oxidative deamination of the peptides was studied. A relationship was found between the composition of the peptides and its tendency to hydrolysis and oxidation. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 3 tables. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: complex molecule, organometallic compound, hydrolysis

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26 Jun 65 / ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 019

Card 1/1

0921 1520

L 00705-67

ACC NR: AT6035473

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/003/0291/0299

AUTHOR: Nyilasi, Janos--Nilashi, Ya. (Doctor; Budapest); Bihari-Varga, Magdolna--
Bikhari-Varga, M. (Doctor; Budapest); Orsos, Piroška--Orshosh, P. (Budapest) 42

ORG: Chair for General and Inorganic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University, Budapest B+1

TITLE: Metal complexes of peptides. Part 5: Investigation of the hydrolysis and oxidation of dipeptide-metal complexes

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 47, no. 3, 1966, 291-299

TOPIC TAGS: intermolecular complex, hydrolysis, reaction rate, oxidation, paper chromatography, spectrometry, chemical composition

ABSTRACT: The rate of hydrolysis of Gly-Gly, α -Ala-Gly, Leu-Gly, Gly- α -Ala, Gly-Leu, α -Ala- α -Ala, Gly- β -Ala, α -Ala- β -Ala, β -Ala-Hist, Gly-Tyr, Tyr-Gly, α -Ala-Tyr, Tyr- α -Ala, Leu-Tyr, and Gly-Trypt dipeptides and their metal (Cu, Ni, Co) complexes at 100°C was investigated with the aid of paper-chromatographic techniques and spectrometry. The composition of the complexes formed in an alkaline medium was determined and the effect of complex formation on the alkaline hydrolysis and oxidative desamination was investigated. There was a correlation between the composition of the complexes and the tendency of the peptides to undergo hydrolysis and oxidation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 28Jul65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 021

Card 1/1 mjs

0921 2191

ORSCS, S. 1951

(Dept. of Chem. U. of Szeged)

"Model Experiments for the Production of Gastric Hydrochloric Acid."

Experientia, Basle, 1951 7/8(297-298)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol.5, No. 3, p. 318

ORSOS, Sandor.; BARTHA, Eva.

Effect of prolonged anesthesia on growth of incisors in rats.
Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.3:248-250 May 55.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Stomatológiai Klinikája.
(TEETH, physiology,
eff. of anesth. on growth of incisors in rats)
(ANESTHESIA, effects,
on growth of incisors in rats)

Orsós. S.

med ✓ 5180. Effect of prolonged sleep on eruption rate of the rat's incisor. S. Orsós and E. Bartha *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1958, 9, 237-241 (Dept. of Stomatology, Med. Univ., Debrecen, Hungary).—Prolonged sleep (18 to 20 hr./day) maintained by paraldehyde-ethylurethane or Na-phenobarbital for up to 4 weeks accelerates eruption rate of upper incisors in rats. The clinical crown did not increase concomitantly. The increased eruption rate was not caused by increased attrition or by lessened functional activity. It is assumed that prolonged sleep removes cerebral inhibition of eruption. (Hungarian) A. B. L. BARNIX. *2*

KERESZTURY, Sandor; ORSOS, Sandor

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Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] From a total of 238 cases involving fractures of the facial bones, 105 cases of cheek bone fracture are evaluated as to their etiology as well as the age and sex of the patients. A review of literature data is followed by the description of an instrument used to fixate fractures of the cheek bone and of a prefabricated cranio-maxillary instrument designed by the author. The treatment given to the cases seen by the author is described and other injuries associated with the fracture of the cheek bone are also discussed. 3 Hungarian, 20 Western references.

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